

FACT SHEET
September 24, 1990
Arkwood, Inc. Site
Omaha Arkansas

SUBJECT: The Record of Decision for the Arkwood, Inc. site in Omaha, Arkansas.

BACKGROUND: The Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study were completed for the Arkwood site March 30, 1990, and May 23, 1990. The RI found contamination from dioxin, pentachlorophenol (PCP), and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PNA). The RI determined that the site was located over a karst geology. The RI found groundwater contamination emerging at New Cricket Spring through the karst conduit system. Since the site is located in an area of karst geology, permanence of the remedy is very important. The FS investigated several options for the site ranging from sieve and wash to on site incineration.

THE SELECTED REMEDY: The remedy selected for the Arkwood site is sieve and washing of the contaminated site soils, followed by the on site incineration of the contaminated fine soils (-12 mesh), and backfilling of the coarse fraction (+12 mesh) on site. The incinerator ash will be backfilled on site and capped with topsoil. The selected clean up level for the soils is 20 $\mu\text{g/kg}$ dioxin (as 2,3,7,8 TCDD equivalents), 6.0 mg/kg carcinogenic PNAs (as benzo(a)pyrene equivalents), and 300 mg/kg PCP.

The remedy for the groundwater is natural attenuation for two years, at which time if the natural attenuation has not reduced the levels sufficiently, then treating the water as it emerges at New Cricket Spring.

PUBLIC COMMENT:

- Residents oppose incineration
- State concurred but believes EPA should evaluate ISV
- PRP proposed 3 alternative remedies
 - (1) capping
 - (2) biological/stabilization
 - (3) ISV
- PRP took offense that EPA unilaterally re-evaluated risk using new TEFs for dioxin.

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